PRICE ONE CENT.

EVENING EDITION.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1888.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

OUR USELESS QUARANTINE.

MR. PLATT SAYS THE COMMISSIONERS ARE NOT TO BLAME.

They Will Have Something to Say to the Legislature Later On-There is no Doubt About the Dreadful Sinte of Things Down the Bay-The Evils as Pointed Out in the Mayor's Committee's Report.

The office of the Quarantine Commission at 71 Broadway, was deserted when an Even-ING WORLD reporter called there this morning. Commissioner Nichols was in Albany his partner, Mr. Bacon, said, Secretary Mellen was detained at home by illness in his

President Thomas C. Platt was found at the office of the United States Express Com-

pany, 82 Broadway.

When asked if he had read the report on the Quarantine establishment prepared by Mayor Hewitt's Medical Committee, Mr. Platt said:

No, and until I have read it I cannot dis-

"No, and until I have read it I cannot discuss it. I am informed, however, that the eminent physicians who made the report do not reflect on the Commissioners.

"We shall have something to say on the subject when our report to the Legislature is ready. It is now in preparation.

"There is no question about the dreadful state of things down the bay. The Commissioners know how inadequate the arrangements there are. They have repeatedly asked the Legislature for relief, but never got it.

"An expert sanitary engineer employed by the Commissioners has made an examination of Hoffman and Swinburne islands. His report will be embodied in the one we send to Albany."

The Mayor's committee consisted of Drs. C. R. Agnew, E. G. Janeway, Stephen Smith.

The Mayor's committee consisted of Drs. C. R. Agnew, E. G. Janeway, Stephen Smith, Richard H. Derby, Hermann M. Biggs, T. M. Prudden and A. Jacobi. They find that if cholera broke out in this city, an incalculable injury would be sustained by trade.

The revenue of the hotels is estimated at \$100,000 a day, and this income would cease the day cholera made its appearance. The time required for a journey to San Francisco is about the maximum period of cholera incubation. Thus the germs of the plague could be conveyed from New York to the most distant points of the

w York to the most distant points of the

Every citizen of the United States and the British provinces, says the report, is personally interested in the quarantine at New

York.

After pointing out this danger to commerce if the inland States establish a quarantine against this city, the committee go on to point out some of the gravest faults in the present institutions on Hoffman and Swin-

point out some of the gravest faults in the present institutions on Hoffman and Swinburne Islands.

The establishment is controiled by the Onarantine Commissioners, the Health Officer's powers being limited to police regulation. The buildings on Hoffman Island afford no means of separating the sexes, nor of isolating suspected groups. People able to pay for the comforts of life cannot get them, and the water suppy is insufficient, hot water being an almost unobtainable luxury. There is no proper cleansing and disinfecting plan.

The committee advise, among other things, a better sea wall at Hoffman Island, and think that the surface should be cemented and properly drained. Walls should divide the different classes of persons detained, and new buildings, fire-proof and filth-proof, are sadly needed. Separate kitchens should be provided and an isolated building for the disintecting appliances.

At Swinburne Island the condition of things is also very bad. Radical changes in the hospitals are urged, or, better still, new buildings should be erected.

The committee suggest the appointment of a commission, to consist of the State Engineer, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, a member of the New York Health Board, the Health Officer of the Fort and the Quarantine Commissioners. This body should estimate the expenses of

ort and the Quarantine Commissioners, his body should estimate the expenses of in so only should estimate the expenses of e necessary alterations. In sending this report to the Governor Mr. ewitt says that it discloses a condition of

lewit says that it discloses a condition of a sirs which calls for the immediate action of the Legislature. He saures the Governor that if a commission should be formed to bring the Quarante establishment up to the highest standard scientific and medical knowledge, the coheration of the city authorities will not be lauting. anting.

Rebels Attack Sunkim.

SUARIM. Jan. 3 .- At 2 o'clock this morning the rebels attacked a redoubt, but were driven back by the fire from the fort. The insurgents lost twelve men. Deserters are coming in continually.

Conductors Charged with Robbery.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 3.—All passenger conductors but one on the Ohio River road between here and Wheeling were discharged last night, owing to the alleged olscovery of systematic robbery of the company

Pittsburg Steel Works to Suspend. INPECIAL TO THE WORLD.

Priviseuro, Pa., Jan. 3. -The laborers employed by the Edgar steel Works will be suspended to-day. Wednesday the machinists will quit.

Aunt Betsy Lost to Bordentown

ISPECTAL TO THE WORLD. I BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 3. - Aunt Betsy Miller, one of this city's cidest inhabitants, died here last night at the age of eighty-four years.

Local News Condensed.

Martin Anderson, a Norwegian sailor, fell through the hatchway of a vessel at the foot of Beach street. Ambulance Surgeon Page, of the Chambers Street Hospital, attended to him. Owing to a serious lilness, which has kept her a her room for the past three days, Mrs. Langer was unable to fin her engagement at the Hollist Street Theatre, in Baltimore, last evening. She will not be able to play for some time,

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

Wheat.—Easier cables and a general sampede among the holders of wheat to unload odeed the market to break more than a cent this morning. The opening price for May, the principal beculative option, was 805c., a decline of \$6. fr,6 last Saturday's closing price. Heavy selling mocked the price down to 95 %c. during the first \$4f\$ hour, but towards noon a slight reaction occred, and the market became somewhat steadler.

Corron.—Futures opened stead this morning at 1 to 2 points higher than last Friday's close. Jan., 10.54; Feb., 10.64; Math. 10.75; April, 10.88; May, 10.94; June, 11.08; July, 11.08. The cables were firmer and the advance was held during the forenoon.

Coffree.—There was a big-cop in the market this morning, futures opening aga decline of 20 to 30 points. Jan. 16; Peh. 5.90; March, 18.85; April, 18.75; May, 18.70; Jule, 16.65; July, 15.40; Aug. 14.96. The break was the result of heavy cables.

Paymounement.—Apother surry in the oil market.

PETROLEUM. -Another strry in the oil market Patholeum.—Another Allry in this morning sent prices of nearly 4c. The marthis morning and the first hour. The Wet was much stronger, and the first hour. The Wet was much stronger, and the first hour. in Oil City sales at 9, were reported. Towards noon there was a reagon, and prices dropped to

Fave Your Germa Laundry Sonp Wrappers

THE DARK RECORD OF CRIME. What the Police Have Done in Capturing

EIGHT INMATES OF A BAKERY NEARLY During the past year the number of person arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court was 17, 758; of these 12,890 were males and ,863 were females. By warrant there were arrested 1,069 men and 277 women, making a total of 19,000 persons taken to this court. Out of this number 9,550 men were held and 4,278 women. For their good behavior 1,175 men and 2,198 women vere held. For not paying fines 3,194 men and

were held. For not paying fines 3, 124 men and 1,546 women were held. Committed as vagrants were 698 men and 551 women, while 441 men and 346 women were sent to reformatory institutions, and 286 men and 178 women were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as destitute. Ninety-nine men and fifty-eight women were insane. Africted for disorderly conduct were 8,284 persons; 3,776 men and 2,370 women were held. For intoxication 4,092 were arraigned, and out of this number 969 women were held. Charged with larceny-felony 565 persons were arraigned, 357 men and 80 women held. For larceny-missioneanor 761 were arrested; 459 men and 73 women were held. Afrests for violating the Exciselaw foored up 1,036; 785 men and 13 women were held; 343 anspicions persons were arrested and discharged. For abduction 16 persons were arrested and discharged. For abduction 16 persons were arrested and 55 women were held; 16 for assault 348 were arrested and 55 women were held; 16 for attempted suicice, 6 were women, but they were not held. One man for bugany and 164 for burglary; two women were held for this crime. Six men for carrying concealed weapons and the same number for carrying burglary too children, 60 cases, teeping disorderly houses, 81; 6 men were arrested for extortion, 9 for forgery, 18s for failing to susport their wives, 37 fugrityes from justice, 10 gambiers and 9 for keeping gambling houses.

Money collected in this court for fines—\$2,632 for intoxication, and \$11,749 for disorderly conduct. In the month of January \$776 was collected, while 1,546 women were held. Committed as vagrants

Money collected in this court for fines—\$2,632 for notoxication, and \$11,749 for disorderly conduct. In the month of January \$716 was collected, while for September \$1,976 was taken.

The resp cive Jostices had the following number of cases before them during the past year at Jefferson Market:

James T. Kilbreth, 155; John J. Gorman, 4,723; Jacob M. Patterson, 1,761; J. Henry Ford, 3,547; Henry Murray, 2,944; Maurice J. Power, 30; Selon R. Smith, 66; Daniel O'Relliy, 2,787; Patrick G. Duffy, 13,888.

Jacob M. Patterson, 1,761; J. Henry Ford, 3,547; Henry Murray, 2,944; Maurice J. Power, 39; Solon R. Smith, 60; Daniel O'Relliy, 2,787; Patrick G. Duffy, 13,828.

The nationality of crime at this court was—Disorderly conduct: United States, 3,517; Ireland, 1,341; Germany, 365; England, 190; Scotland, 488. Intoxication: United States, 1,375; Ireland, 1,363; Germany, 147; England, 113; Scotland, 68; France, 50; Italy, 11. Larceny and misdemeanor: United States, 3,99; Ireland, 21; Scotland, 68; France, 50; Italy, 12. Larceny felony: U. S., 297; Ireland, 48; Germany, 40; England, 19; Scotland, 48; Germany, 41; Scotland, 59; France, 4; Italy, 2. Assault: U. S., 297; Ireland, 16; Germany, 32; England, 61; Scotland, 41; France, 2; Italy, 1. Usarglary—United States, 31; Ireland, 48; Germany, 24; England, 62; Scotland, 1; France, 2; Italy, 1. Usarglary—United States, 132; Ireland, 270; Germany, 28; England, 29; Scotland, 15; France, 16; Italy, 12. Violating the excise law—United States, 30; Germany, 22; England, 20; Scotland, 4; France, 16; Italy, 12. Violating the excise law—United States, 30; Germany, 22; England, 30; Scotland, 4; France, 16; Italy, 12. Violating the excise law—United States, 30; Germany, 20; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; France, 16; Italy, 12. Violating the excise law—United States, 30; Ireland, 20; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; France, 16; Italy, 12. Violating the excise law—United States, 30; Ireland, 20; Germany, 22; England, 20; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; France, 16; Italy, 12. Violating the excise law—United States, 30; Ireland, 20; Germany, 20; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; France, 41; Italy, 12. Violating the excise law—United States, 30; Ireland, 20; Germany, 20; England, 20; Scotland, 40; Scotland, 40; France, 41; Italy, 12. Violating the excise law—United States, 30; Ireland, 20; Germany, 20; England, 20; Scotland, 40; France, 20; Italy, 20; I

THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

In the Pourth District Police Court, on East Fifty-seventh street, 18, 728 prisoners were arraiged during the past year, against 12, 231 for the gar previous. This court covers a district equal infimportance to any police court in the city, because it includes what is commonly called the brown-sone district. Six police precincts make their returns to this court. Justices Smith, White, Muray, O'Reilly, Gorman, Duffy, Welde, Ford and kilored all occupied the benea during the year. Thechif clerk is John McCabe. Of the 13,728 persons arising 10,953 males and 1,579 females were grated by the police without process, and 1,26 males were and 330 females and 1,579 enales were swere held or fined. The balance, 5,363 miles and 360 females, were discharged and outpen cases are pending. The area of twose held were: Under 14 years—Males, 51; females, 252 Between 23 and 49 years—Males, 707; females, 467. Over 40 years—Males, 1416; femsles, 374. The number of whites were—Meles, 4,417; females, 1,526. Blacks—Males, 55; females, 4,526. Blacks—Males, 55; females, 4,526. Blacks—Males, 55; females, 4,526. Nearly two-fairds if the entire number arraigned were charged withfilther intoxication or disorderly conduct.

THE HARLEM POLICE COURT.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS COURT.

tences, and the number of persons let off with fines was 1,682 males and 94 females. The num-ber of children committed to reformatory institu-tions was 106 boys and three girls.

Suffering From a Man's Bite.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]
Thomas Brannan, aged twenty-eight years, liv-

ing at No. 2829 Norwood avenue, and James Burns

avenues, recently became involved in an alterca-tion. After several blows had been struck the mer

were separated. Later in the evening they aga met, when the quarrel was resumed, during whi

met, when the quarrel was resumed, during which Burns was bitten on the right hand several times by Branuan. Burns's injuries became very painful, and he was taken in the Episcopal Hospital. The resident pluvician of that institution informed the police that Burns's injuries were very serious, and Brannan was taken into custody. He was given a hearing before Magistrate Neall, who committed him to prison to await the result of Burns's injuries.

Tonacco chewers are aware that VIRGIN LEAF gives greatest share of satisfaction gverywhere. "."

a young man residing at Eighteenth and Indiana

THE HARLEM POLICE COURT.

The Fifth District Court is situated in Est One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. It has jurafletion over that portion of the city from Seveny-night street on the east side and Fifty-gath on the west, from river to river, to the extreme north ed of the island. The west side of Harlen and Washington Heights are the clite portions of the distrit. The Hallan quarters in First avence, from the flundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Birteenth street, known as "Little Hallay," is one of the worst spots in the city, and several murdershave occurred there within the past few yars. For years past the police justices lave maddit a practice to go to the Harlem Court when thy wanted a rest, but the district is grawing in importance every day, and it is now no sinceure for a justice who wants peace and quet. There were 7,5%4 prisoners arraigned there during the past year, against 6,086 in 1886. Of these 6,911 were males and 983 were females. The police arrested 7,241 of the number, and the balance, 633, were arrested of warrams. The number of males seld or fined was, 470; females, 760. The agesof those held were: Under 14 years—males, 259 females, 189; between 14 and 30 years, males, A6; females, 58; between 30 and 40 years, males, 26; females, 189; between 40 years, males, A6; females, 58; between 30 and 40 years, males, 26; females, 175 whites and 55 negroes. Justices O'Relly, Faterson, Welde and White occupied the bench during the year, and sines to the anythin of \$3, 316 were paid to Chief Clerk George fregier.

The only elf-supporting tribunal in this size is He lay nearer to where the gas escaped than any of the others, and a few more minutes spent in his bed might have been fatal.

The sufferers were taken to the drug-store of Frank E. McLean and restoratives were applied. Ambulances came from Bellevue and the Presbyterian hospitals, and the doc-tors were able to give all needed aid on the

After the evil was done the gas company sent men, who effectually stopped the leak.

Cierk George regier.

The only elf-supporting tribuna in this city is the Court Special Sessions. The salaries of the clerks as officers are \$19,000, while \$30,202 was collected the past year in fines. In 1886 the fines collected were \$23,496. George M. Wood, the competent-chief cierk of the court, called 6,570 persons affore him to get their pleas before the trial of the cases was proceeded with. Of this number of the were females. The humber of persons convicted were \$3,818 males and 257 fodales, and those discharged were 2,594, and of which number \$74 were females. The number of persons convicted of petiti farceny were 1,574; of assault, 637; of vloating the corporation ordinances, 401; of vloating the corporation ordinances, 401; of vloating the relating to the support of children, 73; of sabbath creaking, 231; of vloating the pool and gameling laws, 24; of vloating the oldernament, 21; practising medicine without authority, 18, and for vloating the Boler act, 2. The total discharged were 1,403.

The following dispositions were made of the convicted prisoners: 1,205 males and 129 females were sent to the city trison to serve out their sentences, and the number of persons let off with fines was 1,688 males and 34 females. The number of persons let off with

Smoke Consumers.

[Prom the Kunsus City Journal,] * Ab, I say, dear fellow, we wouldn't stand such a nuisance as this blasted smoke in the old country, you know," observed an untamed arrival from England to his Yankee companion as they were passing the Junction yesterday. "Have you no smoke consumers in this town?" he con-"'Oh, yes," replied the truthful companion,
"'We have 200,000 of them."
"You don't say so. What kind of consumers do

Naturally of Interest. [From the Chicago Times,] The new drama written by a colored man, and relating entirely to colored people, is exciting a

good deal of attention in the East. It is not aston-ishing that it should be wonderful, as it is the pro-duct of black art. The Centre of Intelligence.

Discovery-His Platform.

of my favorite newspapers:

A Fire Patrolman Overcome at First Recovers in Time to Send Out an Alarm-Eacaping Gas from a Leaking Pipe the Cause of the Trouble-Men and Women Dragged from Their Beds.

Death from asphyxiation was the fate which the eight inmates of Charles Lange's bakery, at 672 Third avenue, very narrowly escaped at early dawn this morning,

SAVED FROM DEATH'S GRASP.

SUFFOCATED.

The store is a large double fronted one, stretching back about seventy-five feet, the rear part being divided by partitions into sleeping and living rooms for the waitresses and journeymen. The bake-house and ovens are in the basement underneath the

The original cause of the trouble was a fire which broke out in the woodshed adjacent to the bake-house at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It reduced the woodshed to ashes, gutted the bake-house, destroyed a \$600 stock of flour and broke its way through the flooring of the store.

After the firemen had extinguished the fames they found there was a great leak of gis from the pipes directly underneath the stone floor, and two men were sent by the Consolidated Gas Company to repair it. They worked for about twenty minutes and then teld Mr. Lange it was all right.

The store and its contents being insured the Hre Patrol left John Arnold, of Company 3, in charge until the loss could be officially esti-

He did not open the doors and windows of the store, and the pent-up gas gradually filled the room. It stole over the senses of the fire patrolman

It stole over the senses of the fire patrolman so that he lost consciousness and it had a still deeper effect on the occupants of the narrow sleeping apartments.

At 5 o'clock Arnold awoke, staggered to his feet, and at once realized the true state of affairs. Without losing a moment he pulled open the doors leading to the yard and hall and made his way to the street, stopping on the way to drag workman Kulm out of his cot. Patrolman Peter Helmes, of the East Fifty

first street station, was fortunately within halling distance, and he came and helped to rescue the partially asphyxiated sleepers. Word was also sent to Mr. Lange's other store at 679 Second avenue, and he ran over in his night clothes.

The first to be rescued were the girls, Maggie and Lena. They were unconscious, and it was at first thought they were dead. After breathing the cool air of the street for a few minutes, however, they revived.

The men were all seriously affected. Mr.
Thumm especially.

[From the Chicago Tribune.] "Miss Florry," said the employer, "'you have been in my establishment as bookkeeper for five years, and I have raised your salary each year antil now. I am paying you all I can well afford, and I am afraid I shall not be able to raise the fig-

ures for next year any higher than they are now-\$1,200.

'You have been very kind to me, Mr. Plum-mer, "rapited the young lady, "but I have been offered \$1,300 by Swagg & Co. to take their books hext year."
'' The underhanded sneaks! Trying to take my

"The underhanded sneaks! Trying to take my employees from me, are they? Weil, they can't do it. I'll give you \$1,400, Miss Florry, and you can soan your ingers at Swagg & Co."

"Fourteen hundred dollars is a liberal offer. Mr. Plummer, and I am obliged to you, but Saroal & Beiknap sent me word yesterday that they would pay me \$1,500 if I would go into tacir office as head bookkeeper."

"Shroat & Beiknap, hey! They're a pretty pair of sharks. They'll give you \$1,500, will they? Pli see 'em is Los Angeles first!" exclaimed Mr. Plummer. 'See here, Miss Florry, I'll do better than that. I'll take you into the firm. I'll marry you! Tell Shroat & Beiknap you are engaged. Hal ha! I'll marry you, Florry!"

I'll marry you, Fiorry!"
Oh, Mr. Plummer (demurely), I thank you sincerely for your offer, but I can never be anything

nore than a daugh"—

'Wha-what!" gasped the head of the firm,

'I have promised to marry your son Harry, Mr. [Red fire and slow curtain.]

you use?" " Lungs."

It's enough for New York that Presidential elections are decided by the vote cast within ten miles of her City Hall, without asking for nominating conventions to be held there,

BILL NYE'S THINK TANK.

Painfully Shocked Over a Scientist's Alleged I have been painfully shocked and disturbed by

of my favorite newspapers:

'Starting with the idea that the hand varies sensibly in size with the amount of blood present in it at any moment, Prof. Mosso, the Isalam physiologist, has made some most starting investigations. In use first experiments the hand was placed in a closed vessel of water, when the change in the circulation produced by the slightest action of body or brain, the simalest thought or movement was shown by a rise or fall in the liquid in the narrow neck of the vessel. With a large balance on which the horizontal human body may be potsed, he has found that one's thoughts may be literally weighed, and that dreams or the effect of a slight sound during slumber, turn the blood to the brain sufficiently to sink the balance at the head. When the brain of the balance derson is relaxing from thought the flow is towards the feet, with a corresponding oscallation. The investigator has continued his studies of the circulation until it seems that he may almost read one's thoughts and sensations. A tracing from a single pulse beaft shows him whether the person is fasting or not; two beats serve to determine whether the subject is a thinking or a headless one, whether askeep or awake, cold or warm, agitated or eaim. The chamaring pulse even told him when a professional friend was reading italian and when Greek, the greater effort of the latter duly affecting the blood-flow."

The time is certainly rapidly approaching when & man cannot even have his thoughts to himself. Prof. Mosso is doing much in his mistaken and illadvised endeavors to bring this about. It is in our home life especially that this new and appalling socalled advancement in science is being most felt. I feel justified, on behalf of many citizens, in asking THE WORLD to use its influence in calling a halt. It has a ready arrived at that stage where a large, powerful woman can call her husband saide after evening prayers and confront him with a phonograph that he has been unconsciously talking nto all day, and with the aid of a new, scientific breath-tester, which will assay a fragment of a man's breath in five minutes and tell at once what he has been drinking consecutively for twenty-four hours, together with the pedometer, which has een so far perfected that when surreptitiously atached to a man's leg it will represent every revolution he has made around the billiard-table and every time he has rapped on the floor with the butt of his cue, no man is safe.

I simply arise and softly ask in low, passional ones, whither are we drifting? Now comes a man, who, in the name of Science. proceeds to pry into the great unknowable, and proposes to set an automatic register on the human Think tank! Here is a person whose morbid curiosity is going to get him into trouble unless my good right arm has forgot her cunning. The trouble in our country is, that when a man declares himself to be a Scientist we just give him the key to the front door and tell him to help himself. That should not be the case. Let the scientist keep to his own legitimate field. Here we are taiking about the tariff, talking on both sides with nights to perfect a machine which can be fitted to an entire congregation in five minutes so as to show that many of those who are humbly putting up a gentle petition asking to be delivered from pride, vainglory and inordinate desires, are really trying to figure how to so map out the turkey when they get home as to give each one of the family

way and fool the most critical member of the congregation. America should be sucred to himself, and I am willing to go before its people on that platform in

ome of the light and some of the dark, or perhaps

laying out in their minds a scheme by which to put

new running gears to the old gros grain, jerk a new

pair of sleeves into it, drape the overskirt another

For what did Patrick Henry speak a piece staling that the war was inevitable, after which he gave it permission to come? For what did Wasnington cross the Delaware? Did he do it simply to get on the other side? No! He did it in order that every American citizen might be free to say what he hought, or better still, that the people of this country might be absolutely free to say one thing

Away with the matter of ad valorem and specific duties. Away with the question of whether as a whole we are to be benefited or injured by tariff reduction. . Allow every local demagogue to use the thing in his own school-district as a stuffed club to knock the wavering into line, while we rise and tackle the great question: Resolved, That it is not advisable to aid or encourage the efforts now being made to perfect an invention or device which in its operations is levelled at the inalienable rights of every man in religion, politics, social ethics and all public or private matters whatever, to say one thing and think another.

I am not an eloquent man. I came from among the common people, and I am a man of but a few thousand words. I cannot construct heautiful sentences, but I can be earnest. I am a plain man, oh, so plain. I am so plain that sometimes it worries the artist to make a caricature of me. Nature made me so plain that I have to get up nights and bathe my features in camphor. I do not deny that I am as plain as the tin, anti-caterpillar overskir worn by the elms in Boston Common, but I love liberty. I am the greatest hand for liberty that you ever saw.

But I fear that I have already detained you too long. Let me close by saying that I am in favor of no false issues. Do not be deceived, fellow-cititens, by the clamor over this, that or the other neighborhood question of tariff, a question which has been before every debating school and settled pro or con by every debating school except ongress, twenty years ago; but rise and ask that your think be protected from foreign interference Insist that your infant Thinker shall not be compelled to compete with the old and pauper Thinks of Europe. Above all, vote in that direction which will insure you the right, while you live, to preserve in the safe deposit of your soul a comfortable opin on of your own, which it would not do to expose to the nipping and eager air of popular disapprovaperhaps, or a tender and beautiful memory of some one whom the misguided multitude has sat upon. As I said, I am willing to go before the people in 188s on the platform that no man or party of men can ever successfully pry into or embezzie my BILL NYE.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fieming, Smith's backer, says he will not match is man against Sullivan until the latter has fought Mitchell.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Tex., says that the three remaining members of the Kelly family have been caught and ignored by a posse of "No Man's Land" enizens. The Kellys were guilty of waslesale murder and robbety.



WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. Weather indications for the 24 hours, commencing ar 3 P. M. to-day: For Connecticut and Enstern Acta York, warmer, fair toeather,

THE STRIKE IS ON.

finding the following piece of information in one Idle To-Day.

Resisting a Reduction of Eight Per Cent. in Wages.

Prospect of a Long Fight Between Miners and the Company-Both Sides Confident of Victory-There Is No Material Change in the Reading Railroad Men's Strike-Coal Dealers in New York Say the Strike Will Make No Difference in the Price of Coal Here, at Least for the Present.

niners in the Schuylkill region struck this norning against the eight per cent, reduction in wages which President Corbin insists

Pottsville to fill the places of striking coal and freight handlers. General Manager Mc Leod has issued an order promising prompt prosecution of any one threatening personal injury to men in the company's employ. The situation of the Reading railroadmen

The railway officials declare that they are in position to handle all the freight that may come in, or to go out, while the strikers are firm in the belief that the business of the company is badly delayed and that they are

The news that the 15,000 miners in the Schuvlkill district had struck was received

unnecessary.

The union controls one-third or more of the coal beatmen in this port. Rates have been better during the last few months than formerly, and the boatmen are loath to dis-

had been anticipated, and was part of the programme laid out to win the strike at ali

the miners would certainly go out.

It was stated at the office of Austin Corbin in this city this morning that so far as the running of the Reading road was concerned

be company anticipated no further troubl from strikers.

In regard to the miners the latest advices seeived showed that the orders of the com-

special despatch from Mahonog City stated that the feeling against the Reading management was very and that the miners were preparing for a long strike.

"The Reading Company is prepared for the worst," said Mr. Corbin's representative this morning to an Evening World reporter,

Lot After a Fight. Michael Fenton, a laborer, thirty-five years of age, of 549 West Fifty-seventh street, was found yesterday morning lying dead, face

he walked away.

There was a severe gash on his head, and his wife thinks that he was foully dealt with.

People who live in the neighborhood of the lot say that there was a big fight there yester-

A Doctor in Spite of Himself.

(From the Key West Equator.)
A drummer now visiting Key West when on his way North last spring bought a scalper's ticket beonging to some doctor. As a matter of course he was so registered by the purser. The first night ont he was awakened by the steward calling " Doctor!" At first he could not remember why they should give him that name, but, remembering the licket, he answered. He was told that he captain wished to see him immediately. Posting to the captain, he was informed that there was a lady aboard who was quite sick, and as he was the only doctor would be call on her? He made a virtue of doctor would accent on territe to make a virtue of mecasity and did so. Looking as wise as an owi and fumbling at his watch, he pretended to count her pulse beats. Not knowing whether she was sick or not, he seriously stated that her case was simply a hervoits affection, and recommended three bottles of champagne a day, which were taken. The lady recovered.

(From the Canton (Ga.) Advance.] Sylvester Sums was last Saturday adjudged

to be a fit and proper subject for the lunatic asylum, and will be carried to Milledgeville as soon as he orginary receives proper notice from the asyium authorities. He is now in jail here. Sams's ium authorities. He is how in jali here. Sams's case is quite a sad one and elleifs the sympathy of all who see him. He is about thirty-five years of age, and until about thirteen years ago was a sound, able-bodied intelligent man, industrious and law abiding. In the spring of about 1875 he was bitten on the foot by a ratifesnake's pilot, and since then has been affected in a most pittable way, and gradually growing worse until now he is violent and dangeroos to be with. The poison from the smake seems to have gone through us entire system, and, from the effects, it is now impossible for him to be still or talk so as to be readily understood. He has a wife and two or three children.

Fifteen Thousand Schuylkill Miners

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Fifteen thousand

Company officials late at night sent men to

strike is not materially changed to-day.

early this morning by coal merchants and brokers in this city, and caused a great deal of excitement downtown. Mr. Peters, of the firm of Williams & Peters, dealers and shippers of coal, said

The strike thus begun is rather unexpected and is a serious one. I do not think it will last long; not as long as former strikes of a similar kind. similar kind.

"It will not affect New York very much, or rather should not, but it will greatly affect the Reading line.

"While the strike was confined to the rail-

"While the strike was confined to the railroad alone it was easy enough to procure men
to fill the vacancies thus made, but the strike
of so many miners will stop operations on
the Reading lines almost entirely.

"I do not think the strike should tend to
raise the price of coal in this city. Sixty per
cent. of the coal of the Reading Company is supplied to manufacturing points
along the lines of the road, and if the supplies for this market, are cut off the other
coal operating lines can fill the demand.

"The other lines may supply the Reading
manufactories to some extent if the Reading
Company will send its cars for that purpose."
The boatmen have not struck yet, and the
strike of the miners has rendered such a step
unnecessary.

turb present conditions.

At the headquarters of District 49 of the Knights of Labor it was stated that the strike

The visit of Sharkey and other representatives of the Reading men to this city is now pointed to as an indication of what might be expected, and Timothy Quinn resterated to-day his statement of last Friday that all

nittee had been only partially obeyed by the

and we do not think there is any doubt of

INDICATIONS OF A MURDER. Michael Fenton's Body Found in a Vacan

downward, in a pool of water in a vacant lot at the foot of West Fifty-eighth street. The dead man worked at Eastman's slaugh-ter-house. As Fenton was leaving work yes-terday he was hailed by two men, with whom



THE OLD SHOW AGAIN. Platt Still Pulling the Strings and the

IDLENESS FOR GLASS-WORKERS. From 8,000 to 10,000 Men to Be Out of Employment in Pittsburg.

INPECIAL TO THE WORLD. Pittssugg, Pa., Jan. & Forty-three glass firms will probably shut down to-day, and from eight housand to ten thousand men will be thrown out of employment. It is understood that the Flint liass-Workers' Association will be appealed to to settle the trouble. The demand for window glass is unprece-

dented and prices have advanced remarkably within the past month, and at the present time within the past month, and at the present time there are more orders booked than the entire stock in the country, both of home-made and imported, will supply. An advance in price of 50 ter cent, over that asked last year is a natural result. The advance has been gradual but steady, and all through 1886 the quotations were 80 per cent, of the card rate. Puring last year the ruling price was 70 and 10 off, an advance of 40 per cent, over the prices of 1886, and now 70 straight is asked. This is just exactly an advance of 50 per cent, over the prices which ruled in 1886.

By the agreement recently made, the \$,000 glass-blowers get an advance of 5 per cent, in wages. The importers are apparently in accord with the local manufacturers, as it is understood that the advance will not result in any great importations. It will simply lead to the running of the factories in this country to their utmost limit in order to supply the extraordizary demand. In Pittsburg alone there are fifteen window glass factories, with a capacity of 900,000 boxes, valued at over \$3,000,000, in \$2,000 glassblowers who receive an increase in wages as their share of the advanced market are employed in glass factories in and out of the city. The substitution of natural gas for coal as fuel in all the processes of glass-making has had a beneficial effect which is hard to estimate. Because of its purity and freedom from sulpnur the glass produced with it is better in every way, and Pittsuurg can now furnish both window glass and lable ware superior in all respects to those imported from Europe. The window glass is perfectly free from flaw or speck and as good for all ordinary purposes as plate glass.

WHAT THEY WORE. here are more orders booked than the entire

WHAT THEY WORE. The Contumes the Ladies Appeared in at

the Reception. ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. -Mrs. Cleveland received n a dress of rich olive green plush. It was in plain olds with ban s of gold passementerie and lace. It was cut pompadour at the neck and the skirt was gathered full at the waist, while the rich train o plush fell without a single break. The decoilete corsage was finished with gold lace, and it was confined at the waist with a heavy girdle of gold done up in a Clytic knot, held by a handsome dia-mond ornament. On her arms were gold bracelets, and on her left hand was a gray-wuite glove, which held a closed fan. Her slippers were of bronze patent-leather, embroidered with bronze beads, and the skirt of her dress was trimmed on either side and to the front with up-and-down stripes of eera Etruscan silk lace.

THE CABINET LADIES' DRESSES.

Miss Bayard's dress was a black point d'esprit, made dancing length, with full plain draperies. The corsage was of point d'esprit, cut V-shape, and full transparent sleeves, and she had a great ounch of American Beauty roses at it. She heid a black fan and she wore long black gloves.

Mas. Fairchild wore a drees of sliver white brocade, with draperies of slik tulie and lace decoil to corsage with elbow sleeves. A band of white sain ribbon was worn close about the throat, from which was hung a large pearl pendant. Her half was dressed close to show the contour of her head, which is small and shely formed.

Mr. Whitney were a tollet of tale blue and silver rocade. The front was trimmed with straight ands of crystal passementerie. The back was in long flowing train. Her corsage was a V-shape back and front, urnished with soft folds of tulie, itandsome diamond ornaments completed this costume. THE CABINET LADIES' DRESSES.

New York Bound Bark Lost.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]
PORTLAND, Me., Jun. S.—George S. Hunt & Co. are advised that the bark Ada Gray, Capt. Plum mer, St. Thomas for New York, is reported lost twenty miles south of Cape Henry. The crew were

Judge Rapallo's Short Will. The will of the late Couries A. Rapallo, Judge o the Court of Appeals, was filed to-day. It was exe-

cuted on Feb. 20, 1882, is very short and leaves the estate to the widow. Entries for Clifton Races. The entries for the races announced to be run a Clifton to-morrow (Wednesday) are as follows: First RACE, Purse \$150, for three-year-olds and upward; selling

110 Plutter colt. Prossurer. SECOND BACE.

Purse \$150, for four-year-olds and upward; selling al-Purse \$150, for all ages. to carry 10 lb. above the scale; wances, five fur longs,

Lh.

116 Bridget Kaaton...

116 Zero.

or.

113 Marguerite...

Better Skin a Carcam

Hacing begins at 1 r. s., on the arrival of special trans via the Eric Railroad.

GOV. HILL'S MESSAGE

State Lawmakers Organize and Listen at Albany.

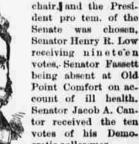
Low President of the Senate; Cole Speaker of the House.

The Shortest Message Which New York Has Seen for Years-A Few Pertinent Words on the Commitment of the Insane - Safeguards Should be Interposed - Reform Needed in Conviction of the Guilty-The Governor's Eyes Opened by Jacob Sharp's Experience with the Law-Other Recommendations.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Both Houses of the Legislature assembled at noon to-day with the customary formalities. Lieut.-Gov. Jones called the Senate together promptly at the stroke of 12, and addressed that body in a few well-chosen words, hoping that the relations between himself and its members would be amicable, and stating his wish to be impartial in all his rulings.

Col. Rice appeared soon after with the Governor's message, the reading of which was listened to with close attention. It is the shortest message in the recent history of Soon after the reading of the document

was concluded Lieut.-Gov. Jones left the



cratic colleagues. Everybody seemed to be in a good humor. H. R. LOW. and glad to hear the recommendations which Gov. Hill had so

The Assembly at this hour came to order at the stroke of the gavel in Clerk Chickering's hand. The members have not yet had their seats assigned them, and there was the usual crush for front places and the customary hum of conversation

pertinently made.

under the stone dome.

Sheehan, by a vote of 71 to 55.

The members were sworn in as in the Senate, that ceremony re-FREMONT COLE. quiring more than half an hour. When it was concluded Fremont Cole was elected Speaker over William F.

Col. Rice then appeared with the Governor's message, the reading of which was not concluded until nearly 1 o'clock. THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Following is Gov. Hill's message in full:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1888.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
To the Legislature:

The opening of the one hundred and eleventh session of the Legislature of New York since the establishment of our constitution, finds our commonwealth in the euloyment of a large share of public prosperity, suggestive of the binefits of continued good government, and afforming renewed evidence of the permanence and ineatimable value of our free institutions.

I have determined to make this annual message the briefest on record. This conclusion is reached, not because there is not an abundance to present, but because I fully realize that he who gives his suggestions with conciseness and brevity confers no small gift upon active men in this busy age. He secures, in addition, an attention which is ordinarily refused profix state papers. Having spoken in other years at considerable length, in like messages, upon many of the questions with which I shail deal in this, I shall content myself in the main with a condensed recital of some of the reforms and changes already accomplished and resterate many of the suggestions previously adresterate many of the suggestions previously ad-

vocated.

I may be permitted to observe that many important recommendations heretofore made by me, having already received the favorable action of the Legislature, my task at this time is materially

legislature, my task at this time is materially lightened.
General laws have been passed by which much special legislation can be avoided. A general sot for the incorporation of trust companies has been enacted, thereby dispensing with the necessity of special acts.

The powers of the local authorities of villages and towns in the matter of local improvements and expenditures have been enlarged and increased, thus relieving the Legislature from numerous applications to confer such powers in special cases.

Appeals in capital cases have been suthorized to be taken from the Court of Oyer and Terminer directly to the Court of Appeals, by which the administration of the criminal law in this class of cases will be greatly facilitated.

Preferences in assignments of insolvent debtors have been regulated and restricted, insuring hereafter a more equitable distribution of the debtors estate among creditors, being a measure of considerable importance to the mercantile community.

A State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has been created for the amicable adjustment of labor distributions arising between emotypes and employees.

disputes arising between employers and employees, which librard is now in fairly successful operation, and reasonably meeting the expectations of the people.
Additional holidays, including the Saturday half-holiday, have been established by law, affording opportunity for much-needed recreation and en-joyment to large classes of people, especially dar-

been created for the amicable adjustment of la

joyment to large classes of people, especially daring the summer montax.

Private bankers, not already engaged in banking business, have been prohibited from making
use of any artificial or corporate name, or other
words indicating that their business is that of a
bank, by which legislation intocent people will
be realizer be protected from imposition and much
fraind prevened.

An act has been adopted providing for the prescryation of the forests belonging to the State, regcryation that the control and management thereof and
creating a Forest Commission for such purposes.

Substantial progress has been made in establishing a complete system for the prevention of adul-Squarantial progress has been made in establishing a complete system for the prevention of adulteration of articles of food and drink. The sale of cannel goods has been regulated to a limited extent: the use of certain improper substances in the manufacture of confectionery has been prohibited, as well as the use of any substitute for hops or pure extract of hops in the manufacture of ale of beet; and acts have been passed to prevent the adulteration of vinegar and wines.

The employment of children in various jaborious industries has been regulated and beneficially restricted.

tricted.
The Mechanics' Lien law has been revised and RENEWAL OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the discharge of my obligation to comme cate to the Legislature information respecting condition of the State, and to recommend a

(Continued on fourth page.)